

# Mexico Independent

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1874.

NUMBER 37

The class-meeting, instead of being led by one man, is divided into classes, whose leaders conduct them at the same time. This confusing to stranger, but is quite enjoyable after a time. Prayer meetings are novel. There is no speaking to the single prayers and songs alternating the whole evening. The minister always calls on the one he wishes to pray, then all kneel until the prayer is finished, after which all take their seats and sing until the minister, in the middle of some verse, raises his hand or handkerchief, then all rise to kneel again when another is called on to pray. It is pleasing to a looker on, but rather tiresome to those engaged.

"Experience" or "express meetings" are held once a month, in which each one is free to speak as he chooses.

It is during a revival, or mourning meeting, that that the grotesque peculiarities of the negro are best seen. (By the way I don't know whether this "mourning" or "moaners" meeting, as the pronunciation is the same, all r's being s's.) is a religious or a secular sermon, followed by prayer and singing. The first one "speaks" until the night appointed for the "express meeting." During the sermon, often a song is crooned, or sung in a subdued chanting style, which with the swaying of the bodies, the ecstasy of the mourners, the shouts, groans, and contortions of the faithful, the rattling of the turbaned heads, and over all the dim light which seems trying to bring shadows out of shadow, paints you a weird picture that you do not soon tire of. There is something primitive about it. There is a "forests primaeval" or there you look to "forests primeval" as you read to "Africa's golden sands."

As colored people advance in education they leave off these peculiarities, and become more like us. It gladdens them to feel that they are improving, and white people are their models. They are anxious and apt to learn, but be careful how you touch their old customs with a careless hand. Much can be done by holding better ways before them, but attempt to force them to discard their customs and you arouse their resentment. There is plenty of human nature here, and the very same kind that Adam and Eve handed down to us.

As a singing people, they are wonderful,—are born with music in their souls. Most of the churches use our hymns, and have laid aside nearly all their old slave songs. One Sabbath, just before the service closed, a heavy storm arose and while waiting, they sang a number of their old melodies. They are rich in music but poor in words, being burdened with choruses. There is a *gliding smoothness* to the melody, and wreaths along the words and carries them straight to your heart. It seems to adapt itself to the feelings and to soothe and soothe the expression. You easily detect an undertone, as they sing, now of sadness, now rising into forceful tones of power, as though they were living over again the old days groaning with burdens, only lightened by faith-given glimpses of an eternity of freedom. Who ever says the colored people do not appreciate their freedom, knows but little about them, or willfully misrepresents them. Some of our white ladies myself in a letter upon them as a race. He who judges the whole by a few individuals is very unfair, and he who measures them by his own standard of manhood is more unfair still.

Did you ever stand where you could  
 see the country for miles in every direction,  
 and then have it rain all around you,  
 perhaps within a hundred rods, and  
 not a drop fall upon your parched grain  
 plot? So it was with us for a long  
 week, but the cool breeze made us grate-  
 ful for so much. The Sunday following  
 your terrific storm, the first rain fell for  
 weeks. We were dry elod within a  
 stormy circle for an hour, then a great  
 gust of wind and rain swooped down upon  
 us from the west, and the heat and  
 dust were licked up in a hurry. The  
 wind uprooted a huge oak, and tore down  
 the roof of the cigar house. The lightning  
 came in with such violence, and instead of  
 streaks, and set me to wondering where  
 the "fiery serpents" of thunder storms  
 in novels had been gorging themselves.  
 You see my barometer holds good. The  
 storms here pick you right up anywhere.  
 Yesterday I left home for a three mile  
 ride, under as pleasant a sky as I ever  
 saw. A great black cloud came up so  
 quickly and stealthily from behind, that  
 before we had time to change plans found  
 ourselves enveloped in a tempest of rain,  
 wind and sand. Mrs. U. and myself  
 were alone with no wraps, and in cool

densities unveiled. One Saturday  
an came in, kneeled on the platform,  
en, resting his cheek upon one hand,  
liberally scanned me from head to  
ot. I smiled, he returned it, gave a  
st critical look at some part of my  
ardrobe, then arose and took his seat  
ar the minister and was all attention.  
ow that was not shocking, and showed  
original depravity. Who believes  
at the minds of our fashionable kneel-  
ers are never fixed upon Sister A's new  
it, or Sister B's vanity in wearing



dress. Being near a turn in the road were obliged to stop, or the storm would blow directly into the carriage. There we sat, feet tucked under us, and over-skirts around our necks, for nearly half an hour. We laughed a little, patted our horse, waited to see if the next gust would take the carriage top off, with a great fear in our hearts that we dared not speak. Congratulate us on grit, for afterwards we made our call looking like two chickens just pulled out of the rain water barrel. I don't recollect any such storm at home, and if any come you had better calculate to be in the house. We are getting fat on figs, and the 4th of July I'm going to a regular Southern Barbecue. You understand we don't care anything about that old paper that was signed years ago, but we are afraid the colored people are going to out some of our white leeches out of office, and we will try to tickle them with beef and barbecue.

## MEXICO INDEPENDENT

MEXICO, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1874.

### News of the Week.

At New York, Thursday, the government sold \$1,000,000 gold, at from 109-81 to 109-89.

James McCabe broke into a jewelry store at Hartford, Conn., Thursday, at 7 A. M., and at 3 P. M. was in Connecticut State Prison to serve a term of seven years.

O. K. Davis, Governor of Minnesota, telegraphed to the War Department, Thursday, representing that there was much suffering in certain counties of that State in consequence of the destruction of crops by locusts, and asking that rations be furnished instead of the quota of arms to which the State is entitled.

President McMahon sent a message to the Assembly, Thursday, urging them to take immediate steps to strengthen him in his position. A motion for the dissolution of the Assembly was introduced and referred.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher called for an investigation of the charges against him on the day Theodore Tilton's letter was published, and a committee was appointed representing the church and society.

A Washington dispatch says that the increase of issue of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards, during the past fiscal year, is over three millions dollars at 14.40 per cent, over the previous year, and that more than half of the increased revenues of the Post Office Department in the past fiscal year, is owing to the abolition of the franking privilege.

General William S. Hillyer, the last of Grant's original staff, died at Washington, Sunday.

Lighting struck a number of oil tanks belonging to the Erie railway, at West-haven, New Jersey, Friday night, and set fire to them. The fire continued to burn Saturday and Sunday, destroying 75,000 barrels of oil, a large wooden storehouse, cooper shop, the short pier, 100 feet of the long pier and section of trestle work. Loss, \$750,000; insurance, \$100,000.

Theodore Tilton has published a letter addressed to the investigating committee of Plymouth church, saying he will furnish proof of his charges against Beecher.

A large reservoir, just above the village of Middlefield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, burst Monday, and the water rushing toward the village carried away the house of Oliver Blush, and a number of other dwellings, barns, &c., and doing great damage to roads, bridges and crops. The great mill of Oliver Blush and the carriage filler and shaft manufacturer of William Blush, were carried away. The total loss will reach \$350,000.

At Kissimmee, Monday, an attempt was made to assassinate Prince Bismarck, a pistol shot being fired at him, the ball from which grazed his wrist. Kullman, who fired the pistol, was arrested.

Advices from St. Paul, Minn., state that reports of Indian hostilities at Pembina were greatly exaggerated, and that there is no immediate danger. There was an enthusiastic demonstration at Kissimmee, Monday evening, in honor of Prince Bismarck, who appeared before the people and said the attempt on his life was not aimed at his person but at the cause he represented. Kullman has made a confession implicating others. A priest named Hanthala has been arrested on suspicion.

It is stated Theodore Tilton's wife has testified before the Plymouth church investigating committee, giving evidence contradictory to that of her husband. She has left her husband and will not return until he retracts what he has said about Beecher.

### Another Great Fire in Chicago.

THE CENTER OF THE CITY IN ASHES.

Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out on Fourth avenue and Polk street, Chicago, and burned thence north through the heart of the city, destroying many valuable buildings on Wabash avenue, and burning over a section four blocks in width and half a mile in length. The post office and First Baptist church were burned; the mails were saved. Many of the scenes and incidents of the great fire of 1871 were repeated. The fire was finally brought under control at the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street.

The losses by the fire are estimated all the way from one to six millions. Some accounts say the fire commenced in a hovel of two Polish Jews, who are suspected of setting the fire to get the insurance. Other accounts state that it originated in a paint manufactory shop.

SIN IS OFTEN THE RESULT—of physical ill-health and feeble stomachs. During one-third of our time the process of digestion continues. To be dyspeptic is to be miserable; dyspepsia is the foundation of fevers and all diseases of the blood, liver, skin and kidneys. Dyspepsia yields to the virtues of the vegetable ingredients in that great purifier of the blood and restorer of health, Dr. Walker's VINEGAR BITTERS. 37-4

A fact worth remembering—Five cents worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, given to a horse twice a week, will save double that amount in grain, and the horse will be fatter, sleeker and every way worth more money than though he did not have them.

Married ladies under all circumstances, will find Parson's Purgative Pills safe; and, in small doses a mild cathartic. They cause no griping pains or cramp.

**MURDER AT TABERG.**  
In the village of Taberg, Louisa Kilburn, aged 23, has been murdered, and her remains thrown down an embankment of 46 feet upon the rocks. Last Saturday evening she left her father's house, came down to the village to a millinery store and purchased some articles, after which she left, and was not seen until found yesterday afternoon in the condition above stated.  
Her skull was badly smashed, and one arm was broken, and many bruises about the trunk of her body. Some articles she had purchased were found upon a pile of brush near the place where the body was found.  
There are some suspicions resting upon parties, but no direct clue to the murderers has been discovered.—*Utica Observer*, July 13.

**A LARGE VOLUME**—would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry as a safe, efficient and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.

**MARRIED:**  
In Oswego City, at the house of the bride's father, July 14th, by Rev. D. D. Parker, Mr. Frank P. Connell to Miss Kate L. Tullar.

## MEXICO ACADEMY,

Mexico, N. Y.

Offers fine advantages in all the branches usually taught in such institutions.

An earnest effort will be put forth to make this school WORTHY of patronage.

### The Expenses are Less

Than in most institutions of this grade.

Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. Many students furnish their own provisions, form a club, and hire some suitable person to do their cooking.

Thus Reducing the Price of Board to Actual Cost.

Full Term of 13 weeks opens August 25, 1874, closes Nov. 20.

All the old teachers are retained.

For rooms or further information address

CHAS. E. HAVENS, A. B., Principal.

Or LEWIS MILLER, Mexico, N. Y., July 16, 1873, 37

## Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R.

### 1874. Winter Arrangements. 1874.

On and after Monday, July 2d, and until further notice, passenger trains will run on this road as follows, (Sundays excepted):

Leave Mexico, 8:50 a. m.; arrive at Albany, 10:45 a. m.; Utica, 11:20 p. m.; Albany, 2:20 p. m.; Watertown, 4:40 p. m.; Springfield, 7:30 p. m.; Boston, 11:20 p. m.

Leave Mexico, 2:07 p. m.; arrive at Watertown, 3:27 p. m.; Ogdensburg, 4:40 p. m.; Albany, 8:02 p. m.; arrive at Watertown, 8:25 p. m.; Rome, 9:22 p. m.; Utica, 10:00 p. m.; Albany, 1:10 a. m.; New York, 7:00 a. m.; Sleeping car through to New York.

Leave Mexico, 7:10 a. m.; arrive at Oswego, 7:30 a. m.; Utica, 8:15 a. m.; Albany, 12:37 p. m.; Watertown, 1:55 p. m.; Ogdensburg, 3:20 p. m.; Springfield, 5:49 p. m.; Boston, 8:50 p. m.

Going East—  
8:12 p. m.  
1:22 p. m.  
5:49 p. m.

Going West—  
7:30 a. m.  
12:30 p. m.  
8:50 p. m.

J. W. MOORE, Gen'l Supt.  
H. T. FRARY, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

### GOOD HEALTH—HOW TO GET IT.

Take occasionally a few doses of HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. It gives tone to the stomach, facilitating the digestion and assimilation of food, so necessary to the nourishment of the body. It regulates the bowels, carrying off the foul matter that would otherwise impair the action of the liver and corrupt the blood, producing foul eruptions, offensive breath, Sick Headache, Bilious Disorders, Jaundice, Backache, Nervous Debility, and General Weakness, and all the ailments of a disordered system.

They act not as a drastic purgative, but by arousing the dormant functions of Nature to healthy action, and thus setting the channels free, cleanse and nourish the whole system to vigorous, joyous health.

It is not a Rum Bitters, but a pure medicinal preparation that is curing its thousands daily who joyfully testify to its wonderful efficacy in curing disease and restoring health.

When a brisk purgative is required, use HOOPLAND'S POLYPHYLLIN PILLS. They act promptly, without nausea or distress. Proprietors, JOHN H. HOLLAND & CO., Philadelphia. Sold by all Druggists.

## STONE, ROBINSON & CO.

### 1874 Spring & Summer. 1874

### NEW GOODS,

Just received, which we are selling at

### Panic Prices.

Cottons are Down,

and there is no use of holding on for high prices when goods are down. We will sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in the county of the same

### QUALITY.

### DRY GOODS.

A fine assortment of

Prints, Gingham, Alpaca

Mourning Goods, Shawls, Lisle and Kid

Gloves, Fringe, real Giuseppe Edges, Hamburg Embroidery, and a good assortment of Yankee Notions.

### Cloth Department!

An elegant stock of

Spring Cassimeres,

and in fact a full assortment of all kinds of goods adapted to men's and boys' wear. Also a full stock of

Ready-Made Clothing.

We make

### CUSTOM TAILORING

A Specialty, and can give you a job in that line, and guarantee fits. Give us a call before purchasing, and we will prove our words true.

STONE, ROBINSON & CO. Mexico, May 20, 1874.

MEXICO MARKETS.	
The following are the prices paid for farmers produce, etc., in this market:	
Flour, (retail) Spr \$7.50, red \$8.00, white \$9.00	
Meal, 5 cwt, (retail)	1.00
Corn, .....	.90
Oats, .....	.65
Butter, .....	.25
Loose Butter, .....	.23
Cheese, .....	.10 to .12
Lard, 5 lbs., .....	.13
Eggs, 1 doz., .....	.05 to .14
Beef, 1 lb., .....	.05 to .14
Beef, 1 cwt., .....	.85 to .88
Mutton, 1 cwt., .....	.88 to .90
Pork, 1 barrel, retail, .....	\$19 to \$20
Pork, 1 cwt., .....	.88 to .90
Apples, (dried), 1 lb., .....	.07 to .08
Ham, 1 lb., .....	.08 to .12
Dried Poultry, 1 lb., .....	.8 to 1.0
Potatoes, 1 bush., .....	.50 to .60

### Housekeepers Take Notice.

Oswego Flour, Winter, \$1.90; Spring, \$1.75.  
Kerosene oil, 15 cts per gallon.  
One Dollar Tea, 40 cts per lb.  
Coffin, 6 cts per lb.  
6 lbs. Silver Glass Starch, 70 cts.  
10 lbs. of Oat Meal, 10 to 15 cts.  
Soap, 5 cts per bar.  
Coat's Thread, 7 cts per spool.  
We can save you have cheaper.  
W. O. JOHNSON,  
Washington St., Mexico.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to College, the Scientific School of Agriculture and Horticulture, physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

### ONE MILLION ACRES

### Splendid Michigan Lands

FOR SALE.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad has been finished; is 330 miles long and its entire land grant earned!

In Farming Lands to Actual Settlers, for Individuals or Colonies.

### Special Bargains for 1874.

100,000 acres have been sold already. The lands are well timbered, making the best kind of farms. Strong soils of great producing power. Easily reached by rail or water. Good Markets. Railroad runs through the grant. Michigan is one of the best and most prosperous States in the West. Its schools are unequalled. Its financial standing No. 1. No difficulty in transportation. Peace and prosperity are its foundations. Lands from \$4 to \$8 per acre. Time sufficient. Interest 7 per cent.

WM. A. HOWARD, Land Comm'r., Grand Rapids, Mich.

P. R. L. PIERCE, Secretary, Land Department.

### RICH FARMING LANDS

IN NEBRASKA.

Now for Sale Very Cheap.

Ten Years Credit, Interest only 6 per Cent.

### Send for "The Pioneer."

A handsome illustrated paper, containing the HOME-STEAD LAW. A NEW NUMBER just issued. Mailed free to all parts of the world.

Address, O. E. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. S. P. R. R., OMAHA, NEB.

### TEN PER CENT. NET.

The Iowa Loan and Trust Company, Des Moines, Iowa,

invests money for Eastern lenders at ten per cent. interest, net, payable semi-annually at the Chemical National Bank, New York.

All loans secured on improved Real Estate, and the collection in full guaranteed by the Company. Lenders subject to no expense. Full abstract of Title, Coupon, Notes, Mortgage, &c., made direct to lender. Forwarded on completion. New York and New England references and full information sent on application. SAMUEL MEHRLI, (late Governor of Iowa) Pres't; JAS. B. HEARST, Sec'y, Des Moines, Iowa.

### LATEST IMPROVED

### Horse Powers,

Grain Threshing AND

### Wood Sawing Machines,

PATENTED, Manufactured and sold by

A. W. GRAY & SONS

MIDDLETOWN, VT.

Parties who wish to purchase machines that have proved to be superior to all others, will send for circular and descriptive price list, which will be forwarded upon application, free.

### WE DO NOT BOAST WHEN SAYING

### OURS IS THE BEST

IF you wish to have a THRESHING MACHINE, or HORSE POWER, or PORTABLE ENGINE, which are SPECIALITIES with us, send for circular and price list.

H. & E. M. BIRDSALL, Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y.

### CASH WAGES

A splendid paying business for your leisure hours or your entire time, at home or traveling, young or old of either sex. A splendid and complete outfit sent FREE to those who will act as our agents. No capital required. We must have agents in every town. Write at once, and secure the agency. Address ALDEN, HALL & CO., 6 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

### Wonderful Cures

BY THE USE OF

### MIDDLETOWN SPRING WATER.

History, reputation and certificates of cures sent free. MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS CO., Middletown, Rutland Co., Vt.

### WATERS' Concerto ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. THE CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the effect of which is most CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while its IMITATION OF THE HUMAN VOICE is OPERA. Terms Liberal.

### WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper and Orchestral ORGANS

in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, are among the best made, and combine PURITY OF VOICE, with great volume of tone. Suitable for PALACE, CHURCH or MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' New Scale PIANOS have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the BEST PIANOS MADE. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 5 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash, or part cash. Terms in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. AGENTS WANTED in every County in the U. S. and Canada. A Liberal Commission. Sole Agents, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Mailed.

BRUCE WATERS & SON, 418 Broadway, New York, P. O. Box 3507.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Terms free, Portland, Me. Address, Geo. STINSON & CO.,

### CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT—At home, Male or Female, \$30 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample sent free. Address, with 6c. return stamp, C. ROSS, Williamsburg, N. Y.

ADVERTISERS send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y., for their eighty page pamphlet, showing cost of advertising.

Those beautiful parlors at BECKER BROS.

# Groceries, Crockery

## COBB BROS.

NEW FIRM. NEW GOODS. NEW PRICES.

Having purchased the interest of J. HOOSE, in the old stand, we are ready to sell every thing in our line, consisting of

### Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Fish, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, LAMPS, &c., &c.,

Cheaper than Ever Before.

Having fitted up and arranged our store, we wish to make a

## SPECIALTY IN

### TEAS & CROCKERY

And ask a liberal patronage of our old customers.

LET EVERYBODY TRY OUR \$1.00 JAP. TEA, Warranted the best stock in town.

Come and see the new Chandeliers, Vases, Lamps, &c.

We Sell Sets of Crockery from \$7 to \$15 Warranting the goods to be No. 1.

We sell no SECONDS or CRAZED WARE.

We intend our store to be one of the best in the County, and shall spare no pains to make it attractive to the ladies who wish to inspect our samples.

L. B. COBB, Mexico, June 10, 1874.

Good News TO Purchasers of Building Material.

Homer Ames

Mexico, N. Y., Manufacturer of DOORS, The largest and best assortment ever in the Town of Mexico for Only \$1.50 and upwards. Different styles of sash and circular doors made to order on the shortest notice.

FRAMES. Door Frames, Window Frames, Store Fronts, &c., &c., on hand and made to order with dispatch.

SASH. Assortment complete and made to order with promptness. Sash painted and glass set when ordered to do so.

BLINDS. Having added a new Blind Slat Tenon Machine to my works, I am now enabled to fill orders for 25 to 30 cents per foot. Door Blinds, Inside Shutters, &c., &c., made to order on the most reasonable terms.

MOULDINGS. With the best and most complete assortment of kinds, I am enabled to give better satisfaction than any one in the country.

SCROLL SAWING. All kinds and styles done on the shortest notice.

TURNING. Of every description done with dispatch, with prices to suit the times and to please all.

All kinds of Job Printing neatly done at this Office

# Spring VIRGIL Wall Paper,

Has arrived early, but Is ready for it with his large stock of

Consisting of all kinds from the cheapest brown back to the

Finest Gilt.

Come and see his fine samples of

## SATIN PAPER.

Also his stock of

WINDOW SHADES, GOLD BANDS.

From PAPER to

All orders for paper hanging to be left at the store.

All paper bought of me trimmed free of charge.

Picture frames made to order.

L. L. VIRGIL, Mexico, March 17, 1874. 20

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effective remedy for the diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this country, and other countries, has shown that it does not merely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, all classes, establishes the fact, that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organ yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable in their nature, that they were not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. Full abstract of Title, Coupon, Notes, Mortgage, &c., made direct to lender. Forwarded on completion. New York and New England references and full information sent on application. SAMUEL MEHRLI, (late Governor of Iowa) Pres't; JAS. B. HEARST, Sec'y, Des Moines, Iowa.

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HOME AND COUNTY.

Floral Sunday.

Last Sunday was Floral Sunday in the Presbyterian church, according to an announcement. A large platform extending across the end of the building where the pulpit is, was made like a garden, decorated with small trees, vases and flower stands. Above the pulpit was the word Christ in large white letters on a wreath of cedar. Below that in letters of a delicate green on a white ground, were the words, The true vine, and over the doors leading into the lecture room were "The Rose of Sharon," "The Lily of the valleys," likewise in green and white. In half-pastons connecting the pulpit with the flower stands that usually accompany it, was a slight drape of white gauze on which was the text, "Consider the lilies," and this was looped with white lilies. Baskets of pond lilies were on the stands and lilies were interspersed with other flowers throughout. Back of the pulpit was a large white surface edged with cedar and nearly occupied by a shield drawn in ground pine, this being for use in the evening. Two pianos were on the platform, having been put there for the concert of the next evening, and the choir therefore took their place there for the day and used one of them for accompaniments. All the appointments of the platform were in good taste, and the effect was most pleasing. Rev. Mr. Stratton preached from the text, "Consider the lilies," drawing from these flowers the two great lessons of growth and trust. The sermon was most valuable and eloquent; and the singing was good, especially the piece whose title was the same as the text.

In the evening the classes to take part were seated on the platform, the pulpit was removed and its motto adorned a tree which formed a centre piece for the back-ground. The exercises consisted of singing, prayer, reading of passages of Scripture in which flowers, &c., were mentioned, recitations of Bible verses by the Faith, Hope, Charity and Crown classes, and a class of younger ones whose motto and banner was Love. The recitations were all made distinctly and well. The Faith class brought a cross and each contributed a bouquet which placed upon the cross made it one of green and flowers. The Hope class brought an anchor, the Charity class a heart, which were likewise adorned; the Crown class a crown of gold and green in which was placed one bouquet, and all these when completed were hung upon the shield. The word Love was made between the heart and the crown, entirely of flowers. After the classes, Longfellow's beautiful poem, "Flowers," was finely read by Miss Julia French. The singing was brief and spirited, and conspicuous among the pieces sung were "Consider the lilies" and "Charity." The design of the whole was most beautiful.

The ladies having in charge the floral decorations of the platform were Mrs. Ely, Mrs. Hood and Mrs. Dayton; the labor of making the platform, &c., was performed by John Severance, Jesse Brown and Carl Stone, while the bouquets were made under the supervision of Miss Julia French.

County Convention of Supervisors and Assessors.

A convention of the Supervisors and Assessors of the County of Oswego was held in the Court House in this city yesterday afternoon. It was called to order by Supervisor Dixon, of Richland, on whose motion Supervisor W. J. Menier, of Mexico, was called to the chair.

On motion of Supervisor Jones, of the town of Oswego, Supervisor Dixon was made secretary.

Supervisor Wells, of Granby, introduced a series of resolutions to the effect that the Assessors of the various towns and the city should obey the statute and assess the property of the county at its par value.

Mr. Jesse W. Calkins, of Richland, moved to amend by instructing the Assessors of the county to complete their rolls this year upon the basis of former years, and that next year, and thereafter, personal and real estate be assessed at its real value.

This led to considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Wells, of Granby, Miles, of Constantia, Shepherd, of Oswego, Lee, of Oswego, Daggett, of New Haven, Rounds, of the town of Oswego, and others.

Mr. Wells accepted the amendment offered by Mr. Calkins, and in that shape the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wells, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors was requested to issue a circular to each of the Supervisors of Oswego county, calling a convention of the Supervisors and Assessors of the county to meet in Oswego on the last Tuesday in March, 1875.

After remarks by members of the Board of State Assessors, the convention adjourned.—Oswego Times, Friday.

The following is the average value of land per acre in the respective towns of our county, as assessed by the town assessors:—Hartford, \$10; Constantia, \$10; Hastings, \$20; Palermo, \$25; Parish, \$18; Redfield, \$8; Richland, outside village, \$27; Sandy Creek, \$35; Schrotoppel, \$25; Volney, \$25; West Monroe, much of the town worthless, \$12; Albion, one-third of the town worthless, average value not given; Amboy, \$12; Mexico, \$35 to 40; Granby, \$40; New Haven, \$35; Orwell not reported; Hannibal \$25 to \$30; Scriba, \$25. In most cases assessments were made at one-third of real value.

Accident in Palermo.

A few days ago the neighbors of Mr. M. C. Ball were startled by hearing a "terrible yelling." In hastening to the spot they found Mr. Ball entrapped by his fingers in a crack of the bottom boards to his wagon box. It appeared he was adjusting the box when it suddenly came to its place. When liberated he said he could not have lived much longer as all things earthly began to look dark.

ALL KINDS OF MOWING MACHINE SECTIONS AND RIVETS FOR SALE, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. ALSO ALL REPAIRS FOR THE BUCKEYE. B. S. STONE & CO.

Cobb Bros. sold in nineteen days 350 lbs of that \$1.00 Jap. Tea—partly the result of advertising and partly the superiority of the tea.

Editorial Correspondence.

EIGHTH LETTER.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 25, 1874.

We left Selma, Friday, May 22, at 3 p. m., and arrived at Montgomery at 6 p. m., where another grand ovation awaited us. Just before leaving the cars each of our party was presented with a beautiful badge, having on it the coat of arms of the State, above which was the word "Welcome," and printed in the crest was the significance of the word Alabama, which is, "Here we rest." The badge was surmounted with a gold star, making it very handsome.

We were placed in carriages, and headed by a band of music, escorted to the theatre, and occupied seats upon the stage. The building was densely crowded in every part. Mayor Faber extended a welcome in behalf of the city, and Hon. David Clifton in behalf of the Industrial Aid Association. A. S. Beach, Esq., of the Saratoga Sun, made a very appropriate and eloquent response, which was loudly applauded by the entire audience. We were then escorted to the Exchange Hotel, one of the best in the South. After supper our party accepted the invitation of the "Standard Club," (composed largely, if not entirely, of Jews), to meet them at their elegant club rooms. The large room was most beautifully decorated. The stage represented a flower garden; tropical plants of the choicest varieties were arranged in large vases in the most attractive manner, while rare and beautiful flowers filled every niche and corner, and in the center of the room played a miniature fountain. Standing in this garden were the musicians, and above, sweeping over all, was suspended a pen some five or six feet long—quite a compliment to our profession. Two or three hours were devoted to social intercourse, partaking of refreshments, and dancing; and we never saw friend Place look happier than when he was walking about the room arm-in-arm with a beautiful young Jewess.

Montgomery is the capital of the State, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants, a majority of whom are colored. It is a beautiful city, and a good many of the old cotton aristocracy reside here.

Saturday morning, after breakfast, the excursionists were taken to different points of interest in the city. The roads being very dusty, detracted somewhat from the pleasure of the ride. Among the most interesting points that we visited were the State Capitol and the Ice Manufactory. The Capitol is rather a plain looking building, white, with pillars in front, and a dome above. On the steps in front Jeff Davis took the oath of offices President of the Confederacy, and the first Confederate Congress met in the Capitol. Here Hon. Arthur Bingham, State Treasurer, gave our party large sums of "Confederate currency," enough to supply a township with relics of the "lost cause." There are cords of it stowed away in the vaults and other parts of the building. We had about \$5,000 in bills and shillings, also a copy of the fac-simile Ordinance of Secession.

Our next visit was to the Ice Manufactory, where was being manufactured six tons of ice per day, which is sold to dealers at 87 cents per lb., and retailed to the citizens at about 1.25. The principle upon which the freezing is done is that expansion of water produces cold. The process is done by steam, and the ice is forced from small tubes through large ones into vats where the water is to be frozen.

The excursionists next visited the Masonic State Hall, lately erected by the Masons of the State. It is four stories high and cost \$130,000. There are 12,000 Masons in Alabama.

In the afternoon, Mr. Dunham, of the Montgomery & Euflala Railroad, took a number of the excursionists about twenty miles "down South," by a special train, to see some cotton plantations. Most of the lands we passed through are quite as level as the Illinois prairies, and very productive. The cotton was a good deal damaged by the late floods; still, the planters were hopeful that, if the weather became favorable, the crop would be tolerably fair.

Good lands near Montgomery can be bought, we were told, for \$8 or \$10 per acre. On our train was a gentleman who has two plantations—1,500 acres each. He is one of the most successful cotton growers in the South. Three years ago he made \$10,000 by his cotton crop, but the crops for the past two seasons being almost total failures, he has but little of that sum left. Still, he is not at all disheartened, and says he has no land for sale. He employs about forty negroes, and allows them one-third of the proceeds of the crops. He says he generally gets along pretty well with his hands, but has to be very careful that they keep to the contract agreed upon, otherwise they will leave the crops at the most critical time, and live out to any planter that offers them big wages for a week or two. Then, too, if any show comes along, or anything of more than usual interest takes place in the neighborhood, they leave their work; but, says the planter, the more they are taught to rely upon themselves the better they do, and, considering that for so long a time they have been leaning on others, they do as well as can be expected.

In the evening the excursionists were invited to an Operatic Concert, given by amateurs, residents of Montgomery. The entertainment was a very fine one. After the concert we went to the "Arlington" Club Rooms, where the members, with their wives, daughters and sisters, did all they could to render the occasion one of interest and pleasure to their guests. A speech of welcome was made by the President of the club, and responded to by one of our party; then followed dancing and refreshments. Before 12 o'clock the party broke up, and the excursionists returned to their hotel, feeling that they had spent the evening very enjoyably.

Sunday, May 24th, was devoted to rest and church-going by most of the excursionists. There are some fine churches in Montgomery, and earnest and able preachers. We attended a white and a colored Sunday-school, both of which were well attended and interesting. The colored people have their own churches and Sunday-schools. They prefer this plan. Being at the white Sunday-school in the morning, rather early, we had a talk with one of the teachers, a very pleasant and intelligent gentleman. We asked him how the negroes were doing; if they were industrious or lazy, and what sort of citizens they make. He said that the great majority of them are as industrious as can be expected; that

numbers of them are accumulating property, and are respectable and useful citizens. He said, further, that there is a good feeling existing between the whites and blacks; that the negroes are a kind-hearted people, and that they will do almost anything for their old masters; that their greatest fault is that of improvidence—an improvidence, said he, that is not to be wondered at when we consider the short time that has elapsed since they have had their freedom. In the afternoon, knowing there was to be a colored Sunday-school, we went early to have a chat with one or two of the colored teachers. We happened to meet with one of the leaders of the church, and asked him how the colored people were doing, and if the white people treated them kindly. He replied: "We are doing pretty well, some of our people are doing very well, and the white people are kind to us."

In the evening one of our party, Rev. Mr. Ripley, of Buffalo, preached, by request, in the M. E. Church South (a very handsome edifice), to a large audience. Mr. Ripley thought this was considerable for the officials of that church to do, and was an indication of the changed feeling of the South towards the North. And as a still further proof of this change of sentiment, we give the following extract from a "Memorial Oration," delivered by Hon. Thomas G. Jones, in the Confederate Cemetery, in Montgomery, on the 27th of April last:

"And while we ponder thus, the mind carries us Northward, to the tombs—not of our dead—white as the sands of the sea, and numerous as the stars in the heavens. In them lie men of the same race as ourselves—who spoke the same language and worshipped the same God. Fond mothers sent them to battle, and tender tears and agonizing prayers watched their pathway. They followed a flag that was as dear to them as was to us the 'star-crossed banner' which has long since sailed its flight to greet the warrior's soul; and he that worthily speaks for the dead or the living, must say that no feeling of hate to the Northern dead, or those who mourn for them, pervades this memorial day! 'One touch of pity makes the whole world kin.' From scenes like this, where the warring sections mourn their dead, let the statesman draw inspiration to guide the living."

"And while honoring ourselves and our dead, let us do all that men may do to hasten the coming of that great day when peace and good will shall once more prevail over all our land, and in all the world."

In company with quite a number of the excursionists, we attended a colored church in the evening. About 800 persons were present. The sermon was by a colored preacher, and was listened to with much interest. One of the members that engaged in prayer asked God to "bless our white friends who have come from afar to see us: Africans worship, and when they return to their homes, may they tell their friends that the Africans in Montgomery serve and honor their Heavenly Father." After the sermon Messrs. Berry, Pease, Welch and the writer hereof, made a few remarks, which greatly pleased the audience; and never shall we forget the hearty hand-shaking that followed, and many a tear coursed down their sable cheeks as they said, "Good-by; God bless you." It pays to take an interest in such people.

Perhaps the following account of a farm near Montgomery, may be of interest to those of our readers who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The account is taken from the Freedmen's Census:

"Hon. M. A. Chisholm, invited us to his farm. A ride of two miles brought us to his plantation of 600 acres, which we found to be under as skillful cultivation as any at the North. He raises 75 acres of corn, 25 of cotton, 16 of German millet (which produces 24 tons to the acre, and is capable of two crops in the year, and matures in ten weeks), a few acres of clover, which he sowed by way of experiment, and has cut four crops in a year—a ton to each crop. He had harvested, May 23d, a crop of beans, cabbages, potatoes and beets, and is putting in other crops in their place. He has full sized cucumbers grown in open ground. He has lived on the farm nine years. It cost him \$30 per acre. He has 46 acres in garden, the products of which find ready sale in the city. This cost him \$112.50 per acre in gold, and more than pays for itself each year. About 150 per acre of his farm averages annually 750 per acre gross receipts. He raises fruits and vegetables of all kinds. He has raised a crop of oats and 14 tons of grass to the acre the same year, and is harvesting the oats. He cultivates apples, pears, peaches, figs, pomegranates, grapes, such as the Isabella, Madeira, Catawba, Seppernong, &c. Mr. Chisholm is a native of Scotland, but has resided in Montgomery 34 years. He is a gentleman of much intelligence, and was Comptroller of the State up to the time of its reconstruction. He is one of their most worthy citizens, and opposed secession so long as it could do any good. He cordially accepts the situation, and by fair dealing with his employees has no difficulty in obtaining all the labor required."

Montgomery was the farthest point South our party reached. We had got "where the woodbine twines," and were satisfied. Our stay in the city was of the most pleasurable character. The "olive branch" was tendered us, and we clasped hands with Montgomery's fairest and best.

Have you seen the new Coffee Mill at the Cobb Bros? It is quite handsome, and works on a new principle—cutting instead of crushing the coffee. We have tried some of this coffee, and like it very much.

Mr. A. S. Gibson, at Wadsworth's old stand, has just received a fine stock of Groceries, which he is selling at low prices. Mr. G. believes in having first-class groceries, selling them cheap, and in letting the public know it through the columns of the Independent.

The chief of police, of Syracuse, has ordered the arrest of girls promenading the streets after nine o'clock in the evening.

Notice.—All having unsettled accounts with the undersigned will please call at the store recently occupied by me, and settle the same within fifteen days from the date of this notice and save cost.

E. H. WADSWORTH.

Mexico, July 9th, 1874.

ATTENTION.—Nellie Richardson would say to the ladies of Mexico and vicinity that she has taken pains to post herself in the latest style and best methods of doing all kinds of hair work and can turn combings roots one way, if desired. A reasonable price paid for combings. Please give her a call before going elsewhere. Terms reasonable. Location, Spring street. 34-5

When you get your Jelly Cups, see the new patent revolving Jelly Glass at Cobb Bros. 37

Ice Cream Festival.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church, in this village, will give an Ice Cream Festival, in the Lecture-room, to-morrow (Friday) evening, for the benefit of the Sunday School. All are cordially invited to be present.

Real Estate Sales.

James M. Minor, trustee, etc., to O. K. Lapham, 128 acres in Redfield, \$704. May, 1874.

Sarah B. Mallory to Oliver K. Lapham, 125 acres in Redfield, \$740. April, 1874.

Caroline Carroll to Ezra Palmer, lot in Cleveland, \$300. July, 1865.

Deborah Hoyt to Charles Hill, lots in Mexico, \$1. February, 1874.

William Collins to Anna D. Collins, part of lot 117 in Palermo, \$1,777. September, 1860.

William Pickens to John Nutting, parcel of land in Parish, \$3,000. July, 1874.

John Nutting to William Pickens, 100 1/2 acres in Parish, \$3,000. July, 1874.

Ann Eliza Porter to Alonzo O. Elmer, 18 acres in Parish, \$600. March, 1874.

William Caster to Theodore D. Caster, 68 28-100 acres in Redfield, \$341.40. April, 1873.

Fernando B. Caster to William W. Caster, parcels of land in Redfield, \$400. November, 1867.

Almira M. Randall to Fernando B. Caster, parcels of land in Redfield, \$150. August, 1867.

James M. Minor, trustee, &c., to William Caster, 68 28-100 acres in Redfield, \$304.68. December, 1862.

William Wallace Caster to Alvin Caster, 50 acres in Amboy, \$530. January, 1874.

Geo. W. Hanor to A. T. Low, &c., et al., part of lot 37 in Hastings, \$533. July, 1874.

Matilda Pero to Benjamin Clarke, 7 acres in Hastings, \$1. March, 1874.

John C. Yerton to Curtis Harvey, 59 91-100 acres in Hastings, \$1,800. May, 1874.

John Henderson to Byron H. Diefendorf, 26 1-10 acres in Hastings, \$800. June, 1874.

Margaret Erad to Rose Teller, parcel of land in Hastings, \$300. January, 1874.

Byron Brown to Wm. W. Everts, 12 1/2 acres in Mexico, \$400. March, 1874.

The Mexico Fire Brigade, (Engine, Hose and Hook and Ladder), are hereby ordered to practice, (in full uniform) on Tuesday evening, July 14.

Roll called precisely at 7.

F. B. GREGORY, Chief.

D. C. MORSE, Secretary.

Festival at the Universalist Church.

On Thursday evening, July 23, there will be a festival in the basement of the Universalist church. A cordial invitation is given to all to come and enjoy ice cream and black-cups.

Notice. Notice. Notice.

HOOSE & CO. earnestly desire their old patrons to close up the old Company accounts and settle all back arrears immediately. Customers will see that this is but justice to us and ourselves, and will oblige us by honoring us with us with a settlement. 37-39

MEXICO ACADEMY.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mexico Academy in another column. It will be seen that Mr. Havens comes as principal, and with this exception, the old faculty will be retained. The prospects are that the school will be good, and we sincerely hope it will be largely patronized.

BAKERY.—It will be most agreeable information to the ladies of this village that Mr. A. S. Gibson, at Wadsworth's old stand, has already opened his bakery, and that excellent bread can be obtained of him at any time at very low rates. He also furnishes cake of all kinds and for all occasions. He has employed a baker of long experience, and feels sure of pleasing his customers. See his advertisement in another column.

On Sunday evening last, some one took, by mistake, a neat appearance umbrella from the lecture room of the Presbyterian church. Said umbrella belongs to Mr. T. G. Brown, and, as it is quite a good one, he wishes to get it again—a very reasonable wish, and, as Mr. Brown is a pretty decent sort of a man, he will doubtless have his desire gratified.

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Mrs. Parker's Concert.

We do not remember ever to have attended a finer musical entertainment in this village than that given by Mrs. Parker, her pupils and a few others on Monday evening. Indeed now it seems to us the most nearly perfect of them all. Not that it created the general enthusiasm that some others may have done, owing to the fact that the music was so largely instrumental, but in fine taste and finish of execution we think it has not been excelled. Two pianos on the platform were brought into use as occasion required. The first three exercises were duets performed by Misses Fanny Thomas and Susie Hartson, Myra Hainer and Mary Waugh, Josie Smith and Mrs. Barnard. "Come to the Old Oak Tree," was sung by Misses Eva Miller and Matie Burdick, with a large chorus. "Race for Life," played by Miss Gertie and Mr. Carl Stone, was received with applause. "Under the Snow," was softly sung, the solo by Mrs. Parker, the chorus by Mrs. F. Tuller, Mrs. Weed, Dr. Becker and Simons. "Paddy Carey" a trio, was skillfully executed by Misses Hattie and Fannie Cook and Matie Burdick; "Qui Vive Galop," by Misses Ida Smith and Carrie Tuller; and a long instrumental piece embracing several musical compositions, played on the two pianos by Mrs. Parker and Miss Fannie Becker gave such delight that the performers were enthusiastically encored. Reappearing in another, also executed on the two instruments, they fully sustained the impression first made. "Sweet Chiming Bells of Long Ago," sung by Mrs. F. Tuller, Mrs. Weed, Messrs. Becker and Simons was received with marked approval; Overture to Poet and Peasant was finely played by Misses Fannie and Cora Becker. Mrs. B. F. Hall, Miss Julia Knight and Mrs. Weed, singing "Down Among the Lilies," received an encore that could not be resisted and on returning repeated the same. This was followed by "Hallelujah Chorus" executed by Misses Cora Becker, Mary French and Ida Smith, and "Fantasia on Scotch Airs," by Mrs. Parker, Misses Josie and Ida Smith, both skillfully performed. "We Meet upon the Level" finely sung by Messrs. Miller, Becker, Simons and Flint and well appreciated by the audience, closed this delightful entertainment. We congratulate Mrs. Parker on this thoroughly deserved success and are sure no one can entertain a doubt as to her superior qualifications as a teacher.

COAL.

The following are the prices for coal: GRATE, ..... 7.75 EGG, ..... 7.75 STOVE, ..... 8.20 CHESTNUT, ..... 7.70 CHARCOAL, (per bushel), .... 2.00 Blacksmith's Coal always on hand.

All coal must be paid for when delivered. W. PRINFIELD.

JULY 4TH, 1874. MILTON S. PRICE'S CLOSING OUT SALE CONTINUES FOR THIRTY DAYS. I have marked down my immense stock of DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c., to make room for my GREAT FALL IMPORTATIONS. Every department in my immense establishment is full and complete With the Choicest Styles Spring and Summer Dress Goods and Silks, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered to close my immense stock. UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACES, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c., &c.

DRIFTS.

A number of communications are crowded out this week.

Frank Severance, of New York, is spending a few weeks with his friends in this village.

Goodwin Brown, who is studying at Cornell University, returned from Ithaca on Monday.

It is said that the saw mill at Quaker Mills has fallen to pieces and is floating down stream.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, of Adams, have been spending a few days at Mr. T. G. Brown's.

Mrs. Hartson, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Hartson, is on a visit to her friends in this place.

The other day George Severance shot a crane on Salmon Creek, measuring six feet from tip to tip.

Rev. Mr. Stratton, of this village, will preach in the First Presbyterian church in Syracuse, next Sunday.

Rev. J. Winslow, of Camden, officiated in Grace church, last Sunday in exchange with Rev. Mr. Hall.

Three cows, the property of A. G. Dennis, near Texas, were killed by lightning while grazing in the pasture, on Thursday evening of last week.

We understand that a play called "The Lost Children" is in preparation, and will soon (perhaps next week) be offered for the entertainment of our citizens.

The potato bug has arrived, and has been having a good time in Charles Webb's garden. His brother William, brought us some fine specimens the other day.

The Post-Master General decides the law which admits newspapers to pass free to subscribers in the counties where published, to have gone into effect on the first day of July.

The body of Mr. Austin Henderson was buried with Masonic ceremonies in Texas on Thursday of last week. He died in Milwaukee on board of the vessel which he was first mate.

The festival held in the Colosse church, on Friday evening last, for the benefit of the Band in that village, was largely attended, the occasion was a very enjoyable one, and a goodly sum was realized.

A. F. Goodenough, recently of the Cleveland "Lake Side News," has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county jail for arson in the 4th degree, attempted at Cleveland. He was sentenced at Pulaski on the 11th.

Rev. Mr. Hall, and about fifteen of the boys connected with the Episcopal Sunday-school, are camping out for two or three days at Mexico Point. Yesterday they were visited by the ladies of the society.

Rev. Nelson Millard, of Syracuse, will preach in the Presbyterian church, next Sabbath, morning and evening. Mr. Millard is pastor of the largest Presbyterian church in Syracuse, and ranks among the ablest preachers of that city.

Reverend John O'Keefe, pastor of a Catholic church at Avon, and formerly of Oswego, has been arrested on charge of obtaining money from members of his congregation on false pretenses. It is charged that he thus obtained \$1,000 of a laborer, the savings of a lifetime.

Wagner sleeping cars have commenced running on the Syracuse Northern road. A Wagner drawing-room car will also be put on the road through from Rochester to Cape Vincent, at 1:35.

The Rome and Watertown sleeping and palace coaches now run to Albany via Rome.

The grand jury in session last week in Pulaski, found true bills against the Board of Excise of Oswego, for granting licenses to sell alcoholic spirits by the glass to be drank on the premises, by those who are not hotel keepers, and, if claiming to be such, have not the accommodations "for man and beast" necessary to constitute a "hotel."

PARISH.

For a number of days past we have been blessed with a large amount of rain, so much so that farmers have not finished hoeing their corn and potatoes. This week, most of the farmers intend to commence hoeing.

Last Tuesday the great bankrupt sale of canal horses and mules belonging to the Buffalo and Troy Towing Company took place at the barn of Hon. Harvey Palmer. There were 25 of them, and they were sold to W. S. Nelson, of Fulton, excepting one, which was sold to G. R. Mosher, of this town. The prices ranged from \$47 to \$130 apiece. These animals have been in town since the close of navigation in 1873. Several times they have been advertised for sale, and postponed. The most prominent incident connected with the keeping and sale of these animals is that the canal driver who was detailed to take care of these animals during the winter, captivated the wife of the gentleman with whom he was boarding, who was considerably older than himself, and has taken her into his embraces, and both of them are now basking in each other's love in a basement story of a building in Syracuse. The lonely husband takes things very philosophically, feels rather glad to get rid of his erratic wife, and is invoking the aid of the court to accomplish the same. It is truly lamentable that there are so many persons in the land who do not sufficiently recognize the sacredness of the marriage vow, that it is life-long in its obligation, and not to be thrown off at pleasure or convenience, as you would a garment.

Parish, July 13, 1874.

The editors of the Journal went over to Pulaski last Monday and having a half hour to spare, strolled into the office of the Democrat. Nobody was there, however; so they made themselves at home for a few minutes, and were very much pleased with what they saw in the nice, well-appointed office.

COAL.

The following are the prices for coal: GRATE, ..... 7.75 EGG, ..... 7.75 STOVE, ..... 8.20 CHESTNUT, ..... 7.70 CHARCOAL, (per bushel), .... 2.00 Blacksmith's Coal always on hand.

All coal must be paid for when delivered. W. PRINFIELD.

JULY 4TH, 1874. MILTON S. PRICE'S CLOSING OUT SALE CONTINUES FOR THIRTY DAYS. I have marked down my immense stock of DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c., to make room for my GREAT FALL IMPORTATIONS. Every department in my immense establishment is full and complete With the Choicest Styles Spring and Summer Dress Goods and Silks, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered to close my immense stock. UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACES, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c., &c.

DRIFTS.

A number of communications are crowded out this week.

Frank Severance, of New York, is spending a few weeks with his friends in this village.

Goodwin Brown, who is studying at Cornell University, returned from Ithaca on Monday.

It is said that the saw mill at Quaker Mills has fallen to pieces and is floating down stream.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, of Adams, have been spending a few days at Mr. T. G. Brown's.

Mrs. Hartson, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Hartson, is on a visit to her friends in this place.

The other day George Severance shot a crane on Salmon Creek, measuring six feet from tip to tip.



DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,  
Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes  
of the State of New York.

TERMS:  
One copy per annum, in Advance, \$1.50  
if not paid within six months \$2.50; Clubs of 10,  
\$12.50; per annum, Single copies, Five Cents.  
No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.  
Communications, and communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.  
Correspondents are held responsible for views and opinions expressed in communications.  
Subscriptions and all business letters to be directed to H. C. HUBBARD, Editor, Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y.  
Contributions and Editorial Correspondence to be sent, at the office of the writer, either to the Editor, or to H. C. HUBBARD, Associate Editor, Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y.  
Persons whose subscriptions have expired will be notified of the same by an X opposite their names at the top of the paper.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1874.

The Belleville Convention.

Instructors of the deaf and dumb from all parts of the Union met in convention at Belleville, Canada, July, 15th, 1874. They will remain together for five days, and their sessions will be held in the buildings of the Institution for the deaf at Belleville.

The occasion will not be an ordinary one. Subjects of weight and importance are to be discussed, the result of plans laid out at previous conventions are to be reported, opinions advanced before are to be put on trial, and received or discarded. Papers on new modes of instructing the deaf, papers containing modifications of existing systems and papers of all sorts are to be read and discussed. Subjects for discussion, theories advanced, bits of experience from the school-room, and ideas and suggestions of all kinds we are sure will be welcomed by the gentlemen of the convention. Permit us then as outsiders, but as joined to the community by fraternal ties, and having their interest much at heart to say a few words and make a few kindly suggestions.

One of the greatest wants of the mass of deaf-mutes, who have been through a course of instruction in their several institutions and are now out in the world earning their bread in common with the rest of mankind, is suitable periodicals for their use. Efforts have been made from time to time in different parts of the country to furnish them with a newspaper, and these endeavors have met with varied success. Suffice it to say that from local causes and unfavorable circumstances in general, these periodicals have never succeeded in meeting the requirements of the masses.

We would like to know what opinions the Convention entertains on the subject of periodicals for the deaf, and are sure that any suggestions from it will be carefully considered by the managers of existing publications.

The profession of deaf-mute instruction has grown much during the last ten or twenty years. It is met, therefore, that things which are connected with it should keep pace with its growth. The *Annals* was started as a quarterly, and it is a quarterly still. The wants of the profession demand a more frequent appearance of the magazine, and this, even were there no other considerations, should influence the Convention to make it a monthly. Whatever the decision may be, this is a matter which ought to be discussed.

The mention of newspapers and periodicals naturally brings us to ask the opinion of the Convention of the value of the printing of a means for a deaf-mute to obtain his livelihood. This we believe, be but one opinion on this point. Still, it would be interesting to know authoritatively what the gentlemen of the convention think.

We now come to consider a few points of deaf-mute instruction proper. With our chain of institutions magnificently supported by the several States, with their men of experience and energy, with our boasted intelligence and comprehension of the wants of the deaf-mute mind, we ought surely to find the task before us one of comparative ease. Papers are read on a variety of theories, all excellent in their way, but too seldom are they put to the deciding test of practice. We condemn existing text-books and cry for more and better, as if the life and soul of the art depended upon the quality and quantity of the text-books used. Why, gentlemen, it is not text-books we want, but men. The successful and perfect instructor of the deaf-mute should be, in a great degree, his own text-book. The instructor who is wanting here, and who can only carry his class through by rote, is a miserable failure, and entirely out of place in the bounds of the profession. Those men who go into their schoolroom content to while away the day with the least possible amount of the nervous wear and tear the faithful and energetic instructor experiences—who cannot see the necessity of continual activity, and variation of the exercises to suit the hour of the day—who can let little to make themselves expert in the sign language, because somebody has told them that signs are injurious in the school-room, or because they think their physical frame—who, in brief, teach because they are paid for it, willing to accept any apology, however weak, for the poor results they see are the men who will be a dead weight to the profession and forever keep it from reaching its proper height. We do not say there are such men in the profession; if the gentlemen of the convention know whether there are or not; we merely wish to enter our protest against a possible admission, to the ranks of our intelligent instructors, of men whose capacities and tastes too obviously fit them to other walks of life. With these in our ranks, what can we expect but a general retrogradation, and a near approach of the time when we must unsatisfactorily view our works and ironically call it a profession.

The profession, enriched by men exactly the reverse of those mentioned above, will be a profession indeed. The model teacher will be induced to the school room with his mental and physical abilities in the highest order, and throughout the school day he will know no rest. The little bee at work in his hive, or flitting here and there from flower to flower, cannot be more busy. The resources of his mind and experience will enable him to unwind in easy comprehension the tangled and knotty sentences composing the day's lesson. And when he leaves his school room, it will not be to waste what remaining energy he may have in preparation for some future occupation, but to recuperate mentally and physically for the work of the morrow. Such a teacher, using a correct system of instruction, can show results with his pupils which, even in our

advanced age, will be considered remarkable; and whatever the opponents of the system pursued may say, it can, it will, it must be so. Let us not, however, be understood as in favor of large classes, and are forever opposed to them, and we believe this to be the profession.

In this connection we would like to ask the gentlemen of the Convention what, in their opinion, is the limit of time of daily instruction in which a zealous teacher can properly engage without injury to himself? Shall it be five hours, or eight or ten?

We come now to a subject which we do not take hold of without some reluctance. We refer to the discrimination in the matter of compensation between the deaf and the hearing members of the profession. At the Jacksonville Convention, if we mistake not, the subject was brought up in a letter from Mr. John Carlin, of New York; but after a discussion, altogether too short for the importance of the subject, it was dropped, and the attention of the Convention drawn elsewhere. But during the discussion a remark was made by an instructor present, to the effect that the difference of compensation was (at the time) owing to a difference of capacity, the deaf-mute being unable to take a class beyond a given period, say five years. But the gentleman, going further, said that a High Class which he had organized, and which he had organized, would in a few years produce more as teachers, quite equal in capacity to their hearing associates. And he led us to expect that when the good time came, the salary question would be satisfactorily balanced. The High Class plan has been carried out, and the profession has numbered among its ranks many of its graduates. A National Deaf-Mute College has also been founded, and has added to the profession, we trust, several energetic and able men.

But this disparagement of salaries still continues, and the difference, except in a few isolated and favored cases, has increased rather than diminished since the Jacksonville Convention.

When a hearing teacher is employed, he generally has a very dim idea of what he must do in the schoolroom; and for the first few years he has much more to learn than he has to teach. Yet he is paid often double and odd what his deaf-mute associate, under similar circumstances, would receive and, with a rare exception, just as his services begin to be worth some remuneration for the large outlay upon him, he leaves us to pursue some other calling for which he has industriously prepared himself in and out of his school hours. But we are told his high salary was necessary to secure him in the first place. Would it not have been as well to have done without him altogether?

The deaf-mute teacher, so it is believed, is common property. The "powers that be" fix his salary and he is supposed to accept it and be content. But should he demur it is reasoned to him that he is doing as well as he ever need expect, and that should he throw up his situation, he could not get another with like compensation. In some cases this is true, in others it is not; but wherever this reason is given and by whom, it stamps the man giving it as a hypocrite in his work. Besides it is inconsistent with the purpose of our institutions. Pupils are trained up and educated, in some cases very highly, and teachers are asked for, but when they come and ask for bread they are given a stone.

The schoolroom tells a different tale. There between the four walls and the deaf-mute teacher, secretly, perhaps, the deaf-mute teacher is known and appreciated. Still he receives no increased reward; his hearing associate carries a heavy purse because, in the great majority of cases—because—because he can hear and speak.

It is not our purpose to dwell long on this subject; we simply wish to ask the gentlemen of the Convention if, in their opinion, a hearing teacher is worth more than a deaf-mute teacher, and if yes, how much more? Also to inquire whether it would not be well to follow the principle laid down by the working world: If a deaf-mute works as well as the hearing man, pay him as much; if his labor is better, pay him more; but if it is inferior, pay him less.

We would pause here at the close to pay a passing tribute to the good man who has departed from our circle to return no more. Were John R. Burnet alive he would, doubtless, send to the Convention a communication that would interest all present. His frequent contributions in by-gone years, by which the literature of the profession was enriched, and the good he has done for the deaf-mutes at large, make it proper that the Convention should not adjourn without taking notice of his decease. We are confident fitting resolutions will be passed in his honor.

Although a native of another State, the scene of his labors was in New York, and with that State is his name mostly associated, and to that State has been brought honor by the varied and valuable character of his writings. What, then, is more appropriate than, with a slight change of name, to mention the closing lines of Whittier's eulogy on Sumner, and to prophesy with him—

"O! State, so passing rich before,  
Who now shall lament thy loss?  
The world that counts thy Jewels o'er,  
Shall longest pause at Burnet's name!"

Minor Topics.

Michigan has taken a new departure too. Of the exact nature of the change the reports, as usual, disagree; but this much is known that she has changed her school hours and reduced the number of her teachers something after the manner of New York, but hardly upon so broad a scale. As far as we can learn, and we hope we shall not have to unlearn anything, the higher classes are to be taught only one session of three hours daily, employing the balance of time in learning "mechanical details," etc., (by the way this is an extremely bad manner of putting it). The younger classes, which, of course, supposed to be in urgent need of continual cramming, are to be taught two sessions daily, of three hours each. With the latter we don't see exactly where the "mechanical details" are to come in, but will rest content in the belief that they are not going to be neglected. There is one fact concerning these changes in Michigan to which we would call the attention of every friend of the deaf and dumb. The fact is an abstract one, and we wish it to be viewed abstractly.

With one exception the gentlemen teachers of Michigan were deaf-mutes. When the Board decided to reduce the

number by one, they showed their appreciation of the worth and use of their deaf-mute teachers by retaining them all, and requesting the resignation of the hearing gentleman.

Minnesota, while not caring to go at once into hazardous experiments in matters of education, has given some attention to the claims of her pupils to be instructed in "mechanical details," and has reduced her school hours from five to four, to allow the pupils the benefit of the extra hour at their trades.

We learn, through the *Silent World*, of a mute down South who had not until very recently heard of the death of Dr. Peet, Laurent Clero, &c. Poor fellow! What deaf-mute paper does he take?

We have received the report of the American Asylum. The number under instruction during the past year has been 227, and the expenditures \$101,061.59. Early in the year a few cases of scarlet fever were detected among the pupils, but by prompt medical attention and a vigorous course of disinfection, the Institution was spared a fatal epidemic. Visible speech has been used in the Institution for the past year or two, and the principal speaks highly of its results. He remarks that the classes have averaged sixteen pupils to a teacher, but believes better results could be obtained were the number reduced to twelve, and still better were the average only eight—a very sensible conclusion. This Institution has a large reserve fund of its own, and from its yearly attendance it obtains money to meet its current expenses. It would be a happy day for its pupils were it to increase its corps of instructors, and reduce the number of pupils in its classes.

Personal.

Mr. Richard E. Bull, Supervisor of the boys of the New York Institution, sailed for Europe on July 2nd. He goes to visit the land of his birth, and meet his parents and the many friends from whom he has been separated for years. Mr. Bull's friends throughout the State will, we are sure, wish him a safe passage, a pleasant sojourn and a quick return.

We learn, on good authority, that Mr. O. D. Cooke, for several years the successful instructor of the New York High Class, has accepted a call from the Kentucky Institution. Kentucky is to be envied.

The last party to leave the New York Institution for their several summer retreats, left on Thursday morning, July 2nd. It consisted of Messrs. Lewis, Wager, Gloyne and Messrs. Jewell and Selinney, who kept together for hundreds miles up the State, and Messrs. Blauvelt, Lavery and Messrs. Bull and Simpson who parted at the depot, each taking a different route.

Our Associate is with us, rather lean to be sure, from the effects of the unusual heat and his closing labors in New York, but still alive and as lively as ever. During the past year he has contributed largely to our editorial columns, and also furnished letters on various topics of interest; he has since the *Journal* was started, had charge of our New York Correspondence, and if he is not there to resume charge of it in the fall, we shall have to look hard and sharp to find a man who will do its duties so well and faithfully.

Mr. Selinney's friends can rest assured all is well with him, and that though he may be lost for a time, deaf-mute journalism will find him again.

The July Annals.

The quarterly opens with a finely drawn description of the buildings of the California Institute for the deaf and dumb and the blind, accompanying a cut of the buildings as a frontispiece. As a descriptive writer, Mr. Wilkinson contributes one of the finest articles we have seen for some time.

President Gallaudet, of Washington, has a most excellent article on the results of "Articulation Teaching at Northampton." It will be read with interest by all members of the profession, and the advocates of every system of instruction will pay it the attention it claims—the only regret being that it is so short. Coming just before the Belleville Convention, it will furnish food for reflection, light to go by and ground for discussion. We shall notice some of the points hereafter.

Mr. Greenberger, of the New York School for Articulation illustrates some of his modes of teaching, which, while they probably give a good insight into the workings of his useful institute, will not strike the experienced reader as anything very new or original.

Mr. Syle contributes an article on school libraries, which will be found about the best of the practical papers. The subject is an important one, and we are surprised that it has received so little notice heretofore. It will probably be followed up in a future number by the experience of some other pen.

Some twenty-five pages are devoted to selections from and reviews of the reports of the American Institutions. While such reading is of advantage to those outside the profession, it can hardly be said that it is of much use to those who conduct our institutions, and among whom the *Annals* chiefly circulates. The quarterly is none too large to devote so much of its space to extracts from what are already in most of its readers' hands, and which they are supposed to have read long ago. The reports of one institution go to every other institution, and a repetition of even a part of their contents is, to us, simply superfluous. We would rather see the space of the *Annals* judiciously economized, and filled with only such things as cannot be found elsewhere, and which will be of some practical use to the profession. We hope that we are not going to be told that there was nothing else to put in; we hope, and with all reason, that we have passed that stage when ideas of deaf-mute instruction were meagre and narrow, and when practical papers on their education were the exception rather than the rule.

Mr. Desher's article in *Harper's Monthly* is noticed, as is also Mr. Wild's "Companion and Guide," the latter being pretty severely handled.

Institution Items and Miscellaneous paragraphs by the editor make up the balance of the number, which, on the whole, is of the sort one likes for summer reading.

party at Spring St., the bulk but easy-going at 23d St., and the leggy among whom was, our associate at 34th St. Once aboard it was easy to look around and figure up the approximate strength and our lightning calculator fixed the number at not far from a hundred. Among the prominent present were Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Syle, Miss Gertrude Walter and Miss Fitzhugh, Messrs. Ellis, Carrie and Flora Clapp, Miss Satie C. Howard, Messrs. Durbrow and Isham, Messrs. Heyman, and Rummil and Rev. Mr. Chamberlain and F. L. Selinney.

Arriving at the grove, most of the young ladies were crazy for a swing, and they got it. Next they wanted a ramble up the cliffs, and up they went; but half way up they repeated, and would have fain descended; the fear of snakes and toads and other horrible things stirred them on, however, and great was their reward when they reached the summit; for on its brow, despite the rocks strewn around, and from which they fairly seemed to emerge, grew a little grove of cherry trees, with fruit of tempting color and size. Two lusty fellows threw off their coats, and their city breeding, the branches throwing down showers of cherry stems. We won't say the cherries were particularly palatable, or had reached their natural state of juicy deliciousness; but if the girls thought so, it's all right. Descending, the men were sent down to the hotel for ice, pitchers, glasses, dippers, and lots of good but unmentionable things, and when they came back the tables were all spread and ready to be lightened. Our mountain ramble had given us a most voracious appetite, and we believe we put ourselves outside of most sandwiches in one half hour than we ever did in the same time before. The inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes were with us, and down to their table many good things were continually sent. When everything was cleared off, and the fragments judiciously gathered up, we all made for an elevated platform among the hills, and passed several hours in the enjoyment of various games. But we had nearly forgotten to mention a little incident that occurred immediately after dinner. Most of the party had got up, and were standing around the table, but Mr. Rummil sat. On observing which a joker got behind him and tied a big basket to his coat tail; then Miss Ellis Clapp asked his arm for a promenade, and she actually led him a long distance in a blissful ignorance of the apocryphal behind, or of the laughter of the merry crowd in his rear. It was worth seeing to observe his features when he turned and discovered what was up. Some lones had been lying unobserved on a table in our rear, and our associate, who is a genius in that line, got hold of them; and soon had ready a big pitcher of lemonade, which, when tasted, the company pronounced delicious. There was a large dancing hall immediately fronting the river, and in the afternoon we all assembled there, and went through several dances, abundance of good music playing chorus to our foot steps. The crews of the Carman and Resolute Boat Clubs of Carmanville came over at about four o'clock, and, nice fellows all, helped to make things lively. We staid till half-past six, and then got on our boat, and were carried home through a very nice evening breeze, and when we arrived at our respective lodgings, were both to part, and wished we might live our happy day over again. There will doubtless be more of these parties, and country air rambles this summer and next, and there should be, for they are healthy and recreative, and cost little.

Which said mortgage with the power of sale then contained, and was duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Oswego County, the 20th day of November, 1871, at 10 o'clock p. m., in Liber 93 of mortgages, page 102. And whereas the said mortgage was, by the said Henry A. Baker, on the 17th, 1872, assigned and conveyed to the said Henry A. Baker, then of the town of Westmore, aforesaid, and being part of lot No. 79, township No. 12, of Scribner's patent, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the N. E. corner of said lot, and runs thence N. 67° W. nine chains and 96 links along the north bounds of said lot to a stake, thence S. 29° W. ten chains and 4 links to a stake in the center of the road leading to lot No. 80, thence S. 67° E. along the center of said road to a birch tree containing a nail, thence in westerly line of lot 80, thence N. 23° E. ten chains and 4 links to the N. E. corner of said lot No. 79, being the place of beginning, containing ten acres of land as surveyed by P. Teas, Sept. 13th, 1865.

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Alexander's  
Boot and Shoe Store,  
Main Street, Mexico, N. Y.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,  
AND  
CUSTOM WORK  
AND  
REPAIRING

Done in the best manner.  
S. L. ALEXANDER,  
Mexico, April 13, 1874.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Joseph Westley, and Laura his wife, (then) of Westmore, Oswego County, N. Y., by their certain mortgage of mortgage, bearing date the 15th day of November, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, to secure the payment of the sum of sixty dollars, payable on or about the 15th day of January, 1875, to the said Joseph Westley, and Laura his wife, and being part of lot No. 79, township No. 12, of Scribner's patent, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the N. E. corner of said lot, and runs thence N. 67° W. nine chains and 96 links along the north bounds of said lot to a stake, thence S. 29° W. ten chains and 4 links to a stake in the center of the road leading to lot No. 80, thence S. 67° E. along the center of said road to a birch tree containing a nail, thence in westerly line of lot 80, thence N. 23° E. ten chains and 4 links to the N. E. corner of said lot No. 79, being the place of beginning, containing ten acres of land as surveyed by P. Teas, Sept. 13th, 1865.

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